(LVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2829.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2, 1801.

NEW-YORK, March 23.

This morning arrived in town, captain Woodham, of the ship Liberty, from Liverpool. He ſailed on the 11th ult. and brings London news to the ninth. We haſten to lay before our readers the moſt intereſting articles.

The armiſtice took place in Italy on the 12th of December, previous to which ſeveral bloody actions were fought, which terminated in favour of the French.

SMYRNA, December 16.

THE Engliſh fleet, amounting to about 140 ſail, arrived within theſe three days in the Iſland of the Archipelago, with Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and 18,000 men on board. It is now taking in freſh proviſions and water at Rhodes, and in the harbours of the neighbouring coaſts. Its deſtination is for Egypt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 28.

This day a grand divan, or council of ſtate was held here in preſence of the grand ſignior, at which attended Camaican, the captain Pacha, and Reis Effendi. It is underſtood the Ruſſian ambaſſador, gen. Tamara has made ſome very ſtrong repreſentations relative to the Engliſh expedition to Egypt, which the Porte muſt not permit, as the conſequences may be very prejudicial to it; this declaration has occaſioned here a very great ſenſation.

PETERSBURG, December 18.

The convention of armed neutrality was ſigned here the day before yeſterday by the Ruſſian, Swediſh and Daniſh miniſters. Next day it was ſigned by the miniſter of Pruſſia, as an acceding party.

LUNEVILLE, January 1.

The firſt conſul has required that peace ſhall be concluded by Auſtria within the 30 days of the armiſtice, ratified within the 15 allowed for the commencement of hoſtilities. General Moreau will, on the 25th inſtant, on which day the armiſtice expires, immediately give notice of the recommencement of hoſtilities, unleſs he receives from his government orders to the contrary, or advice that peace is concluded. The Auſtrian counſellor of legation, M. Van Hove, has ſet out with all ſpeed from Luneville for Vienna.

VIENNA, January 21.

Count Lehrbach has reſigned his poſt as miniſter for the regulation of the army, and the buſineſs of his department will be committed to the archduke Charles.

At this moment there is a talk at Vienna, of a very eſſential change in the miniſtry. Baron Thugut, it is ſaid, has given in his reſignation as miniſter of ſtate. Some aſſert, that this change has been adopted by his majeſty in the private cabinet, and others that it has been already notified, though it is not publickly known. Nothing official on the ſubject has yet appeared.

A new convention between Auſtria and France has been concluded, according to which the French troops will evacuate the Auſtrian territory before the end of the month, and withdraw over the Inn; the firſt diviſion will in conſequence begin its march this day, and the other diviſion on the 26th. It is expected that the head quarters of the Auſtrian army will then be removed from Schonbrunn to St. Soltem.

COPENHAGEN, January 24.

On the evening of the day before yeſterday major-general the count of Donnenſchild Lowendahl, commander of the corps of marines, and a knight of the order of Malta, ſet out for St. Peterſburg, as envoy extraordinary. The object of his miſſion is to carry to the court of St. Peterſburg the ratification of the northern convention on the part of Denmark.

The miniſter from the court of Ruſſia, M. Liſakovitch, ſet out from this city for Hamburg laſt Wedneſday.

As the northern convention is now fully ratified by our court, we flatter ourſelves that the former friendſhip and good underſtanding with a great northern court will again be happily reſtored.

January 27.

Baron Selby, attached to the Daniſh legation at St. Peterſburg, yeſterday arrived here, as a courier from our miniſter baron Roſencrantz to bring advice of the departure of the Daniſh legation from that city. The governor of St. Peterſburg notified to the miniſter the command of the emperor.

The advice received here yeſterday of an embargo having been laid on all the Daniſh ſhips in the Engliſh harbours has cauſed a great ſenſation here, and this day couriers were diſpatched to the magiſtracies of Norway with inſtructions how to act on the occaſion.

HAMBURG, January 30.

The principal article of intelligence this day is the declaration tranſmitted by Ruſſia to Conſtantinople, that the Porte ought not to allow the Engliſh expedition to act againſt Egypt; and that ſhould it perſiſt in countenancing that meaſure, ſuch a conduct might lead to conſequences very fatal to the Porte.

It is added, that the poſſeſſion of Egypt is guaranteed by Ruſſia to France, and that the latter guarantees to the former the poſſeſſion of Malta, which is to be retaken by the Ruſſians who are ſtill in France, with the aſſiſtance of French troops.

On the 23d inſt. the ratification of the act of acceſſion on the part of Pruſſia to the convention of the maritime powers of the north was ſent from Berlin to Peterſburg; but it is notwithſtanding firmly believed that the preſent good underſtanding between Pruſſia and England will not be interrupted, becauſe Pruſſia has ratified the convention under certain modifications.

It is reported that the exportation of the remainder of the corn from Ruſſia to Sweden, which has been agreed to in the laſt treaty, has been countermanded. Some new differences are ſtated to have ariſen in the north.

Letters from the Hague of the 7th ult. ſtate, that "the Batavian reſcriptions, payable after peace, and the bills upon the Vienna bank, have conſiderably fallen at Amſterdam, owing to the uncertainty of peace, and the dubious ſtate of affairs in the north."

PARIS, February 4.

A letter from Barcelona, dated the 24th of Jan. ſays, that preparations for the invaſion of Portugal ſtill continue. A part of the garriſon of that place had ſet out for the frontiers.

A number of troops it is ſaid, are about to march from the army of Angereau to join the army of obſervation of La Gironde.

A letter from Belliſle ſtates that a conſpiracy, the object of which was to deliver the iſland into the hands of the Engliſh, had been diſcovered.

The miniſter of marine has publiſhed an order for all the officers and privates of the naval depot of Treſnal at Paris, who had received permiſſion to remain at home, to appear at the principal office of the department, to receive their deſtination. Thoſe who did not by the 20th Feb. are to be treated as deſerters.

It is ſaid that the conſuls have finiſhed the eraſure from the liſt of emigrants. It is reported to have decided the eraſure of 40,000 names, of which 11,000 are women.

The Journal des Defenſeurs contradicts a report of an attempt being diſcovered to blow up the Thuilleries by gunpowder conveyed into the ſewers. A perſon had been arreſted carrying off the iron bars of the grating, but he was conſidered merely as a thief.

The general in chief and general Mathieu Dumas have formed a proviſional government at Trent, which adminiſters all affairs of ſtate, under the influence of the French army. The ancient cuſtoms are reſpected, the ſeveral inſtitutions remain the ſame, and no material alteration has taken place in any of the uſual forms of the government.

We are aſſured (ſays a letter from Salzbourg of the 23d ultimo) that the French have demanded of the emperor of Germany a free paſſage through that country for a republican army, intended to invade, or at leaſt menace the territory of Turkey, in conſequence of the attachment of the Ottoman Porte to the Engliſh and of the preparations now making by it to act againſt the French in Egypt. It is added that the Ruſſian army in Lithuania, the artillery belonging to which is already on its march, though moſt people are ignorant of its deſtination, is believed to be advancing againſt Turkey, to puniſh the government for its attachment to England.

A letter from Munich dated the 24th ult. ſays, that on the 19th the French made ſuch a diſpoſition as ſeemed to indicate that the armiſtice was on the eve of being declared at an end; but ſubſequently to that period a courier arrived from Vienna with diſpatches from the archduke Charles for general Moreau, which cauſed an entire change of diſpoſition to take place. The troops who were on their march had received counter orders, and the appearances of peace had in conſequence become more ſtrong than ever.

The French have impoſed upon the city of Trent a contribution of 120,000 livres, 700 ells of blue cloth, and ſeveral thouſand pair of boots and ſhoes.

Letters from Spain, arrived by the laſt courier, (ſays an article from Bayonne, dated 22d of January) announce, that Portugal has at length determined to agree to the propoſitions which have been made to her by Spain; ſo that we may ſhortly expect a general peace.

Letters from the Hague, of the 28th January, ſtate, that the French admiral Bruix, had arrived there to accelerate the naval preparations in the Dutch ports.—The Dutch navy conſiſts of 16 ſail of the line, 6 frigates, and 39 gun boats.

Previous to the armiſtice in Italy, the garriſon of the citadel of Verona ſurrendered by capitulation to general Monnier.—They marched out with the honours of war, to be ſent to Auſtria as priſoners on their parole, not to ſerve till exchanged.

LONDON, January 23.

A few Paris papers, we underſtand have reached town, which ſtate that 1200 individuals, beſides the hundred Jacobins ordered for tranſportation, have been arreſted on ſuſpicion of being diſaffected to the conſular government.

February 2.

This afternoon, the king went in the uſual ſtate to the houſe of peers, where, being ſeated on the throne, and the commons being ſent for and come, his majeſty was pleaſed to open the buſineſs of the firſt ſeſſion of the parliament of the united kingdom, with a moſt gracious ſpeech, of which the following is a literal copy:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"At a criſis ſo important to the intereſts of my people, I derive great ſatisfaction from being enabled, for the firſt time, to avail myſelf of the advice and aſſiſtance of the parliament of the united kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland.

"The memorable æra, diſtinguiſhed by the accompliſhment of a meaſure calculated to augment and conſolidate the ſtrength and reſources of the empire, and to cement more cloſely the intereſts and affections of my ſubjects, will, I truſt, be equally marked with that vigour, energy and firmneſs, which the circumſtances of our preſent ſituation particularly require.

"The unfortunate courſe of events on the continent and the conſequences which muſt be expected to reſult from it, cannot fail to be matter of anxiety and concern to all who have juſt feeling for the ſecurity and independence of Europe.

"Your aſtoniſhment as well as your regret muſt be excited by the conduct of thoſe powers whoſe attention, at ſuch a period, appears to be more engaged in endeavours to weaken the naval force of the Britiſh empire, which has hitherto oppoſed ſo powerful an obſtacle to the inordinate ambition of France, than in concerting the means of mutual defence againſt their common and increaſing danger.

"The repreſentations which I directed to be made to the court of Peterſburg, in conſequence of the outrages committed againſt the ſhips, property and perſons of my ſubjects, have been treated with the utmoſt diſreſpect; and the proceedings of which I complained have been aggravated by ſubſequent acts of injuſtice and violence.

"Under theſe circumſtances a convention has been concluded by that court with thoſe of Copenhagen and Stockholm, the object of which, as avowed by one of the contracting parties, is to renew their former engagements for eſtabliſhing by force a new code of maritime law, inconſiſtent with the rights and hoſtile to the intereſts of this country.

"In this ſituation, I could not heſitate as to the conduct which it became me to purſue. I have taken the earlieſt meaſures to repel the aggreſſions of this hoſtile confederacy, and to ſupport thoſe principles which are eſſential to the maintenance of our naval ſtrength, and which are grounded on the ſyſtem of public law ſo long eſtabliſhed and recognized in Europe.

"I have, at the ſame time, given ſuch aſſurances, as manifeſt my diſpoſition to renew my ancient relations with thoſe powers, whenever it can be done conſiſtently with the honour of my crown, and with a juſt regard to the ſafety of my ſubjects. You will, I am perſuaded, omit nothing on your part that can afford me the moſt vigorous and effectual ſupport in my determination to maintain to the utmoſt, againſt every attack, the naval rights and the intereſts of my empire.

Gentlemen of the houſe of commons,

"I have directed the eſtimates for the ſeveral branches of the public ſervice to be laid before you: Deeply as I lament the continued neceſſity of adding to the burdens of my people, I am perſuaded you will feel with me the importance of providing effectual means for thoſe exertions which are indiſpenſably requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of the country.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"I am confident that your deliberations will be uniformly directed to the great object of improving the benefits of that happy union, which, by the bleſſing of Providence, has now been effected, and of promoting, to the utmoſt, the proſperity of every part of my dominions.

"You will, I doubt not, resume the inquiries which were so diligently prosecuted in the last session of parliament, as to the best means of relieving my subjects from the pressure of the present high price of provisions; and of preventing, as far as it can be done by human foresight, the recurrence of similar difficulties. In these endeavours, and in every measure that can contribute to the happiness of my people, the great end of all my wishes, you may be assured of my cordial concurrence.

"You may rely on my availing myself of the earliest opportunity which shall afford a prospect of terminating the present contest, on grounds consistent with our security and honour, and with the maintenance of those essential rights on which our naval strength must always principally depend.

"It will afford me the truest and most heart-felt satisfaction, whenever the disposition of our enemies shall enable me thus to restore to the subjects of my united kingdom the blessings of peace, and thereby confirm and augment those advantages which result from our internal situation, and which even under all the difficulties of war, have carried to so great an extent the agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the country."

February 4.

Sailing of a French squadron.

Dispatches were yesterday morning received at the admiralty, containing advice of the French squadron, which had sailed from Brest, having on the 25th ult. been seen off Cape Finisterre. His majesty's ship Immortalite, of 36 guns, fell in with the enemy on the above day, in lat. 46, 10, long. 8, 0, at which time all the ships were much disabled in their sails, from a gale of wind which was then breaking up. The Immortalite lost sight of them on the 26th in lat. 43, 20, long. 10, and immediately steered her course for Lisbon. On the same night, or early on the following morning, his majesty's ship La Concorde, of 36 guns, also fell in with the enemy, as mentioned in yesterday's Courier.

February 5.

Paris papers of the 31st ult. inclusive arrived yesterday. They contain an account of the signing of the articles of peace between Austria and France. The treaty, however, is not to be published, till the end of the present month, when the engagements, between Britain and Austria terminate. The delay of its publication is a piece of civility on the part of the emperor to this country.

Upon the northern confederacy no fresh information is afforded, and no new light thrown. The attention of the French government seems to be particularly directed to the projects in agitation against Portugal.

The French papers also notice some particular orders given for the formation of an army of observation in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, which is certainly destined for the invasion of Portugal, if that government does not submit to all the hard conditions which the French government may think fit to impose upon it.

It is confirmed that the municipality of Calais have refused to admit one of the neutral passage vessels into that harbour.

The French funds continue to rise; they are at 56; nearly the same price as that at which the English 3 per cents were opened yesterday.

Notwithstanding Mr. Pitts strenuous exertions in the cabinet for the emancipation of the Irish Catholics, it seems to be the general opinion that he will be obliged to give up the measure; others in the cabinet who think differently on the subject, having, it is said, sufficient influence to thwart him. Will he continue minister in such circumstances?

February 7.

Orders have been sent from the admiralty, and received at Plymouth, for all the ships of war at that port to be immediately got ready to put to sea.

It is reported that Mr. Pitt has some new project for providing part of the ways and means for the year. As it is manifest that through the great expence of the war, and its melancholy continuance, the income tax is likely to become a perpetuality, it has been suggested as an expedient for raising a large sum, that such persons as may be desirous of buying up their income tax shall be allowed to do so at seven or eight years purchase, like a life annuity; by which means a calcutation has been made that about twenty millions would be raised.

Yesterday evening the report of Mr. Pitt's resignation was revived, and the same reason was assigned as on the former occasion; namely, a difference in the cabinet on the question of the emancipation of the Catholics. It was added also that Mr. Dundas had resigned!—The latter circumstance was sufficient to discredit the statement entirely; it was, however, circulated with great industry, and many were inclined to give it credit.

There seems to be little question about a difference in sentiment on the above question existing among the members of administration, but whether of an irreconcileable nature time must shew.

Lord Castlereagh has, it is said, given notice to his friends in Ireland, and in this country, that it is his intention to move very shortly in the house of commons for the suspension of the tests and disqualifications, which still effect the civil state of the Roman Catholics in Ireland. It is said that the noble lord finds himself pledged to bring forward this measure, as it was by this promise and engagement he obtained the concurrence of the Catholic interest to the union.

Upon the other hand, we hear it is insisted upon by a majority of his majesty's ministers, that the measure is highly dangerous and premature in the present state of things, and before the favourable effects of the union shall have been sufficiently experienced in other circumstances, which are absolutely necessary to precede and prepare for this alteration.

The earl of Clare, the chancellor of Ireland, is at the head of the party, which is for delaying the complete emancipation of the Catholics; but doubts still more serious and equally difficult of solution have occurred in the highest place, whether the concession in question be not altogether at variance and irreconcileable with that article of the coronation oath, by which his majesty is bound to defend and maintain the Protestant religion.

It were premature to enter into the discussion of a question which involves considerations of an abstracted and peculiar nature, farther than to state our individual expectation that this objection will not prove insurmountable.* The policy of immediate emancipation from the test acts is more difficult to be reconciled with the faith of this country, if it has been pledged by the marquis Cornwallis and lord Castlereagh.

His majesty's council must be deeply embarrassed by the dilemma in which they are placed between acceding to a measure which they may consider dangerous, and violating a promise so suddenly given by a competent authority, that it must be regarded as national in the fullest and most comprehensive sense. But lord Castlereagh cannot certainly be censured for taking the only means in his power to redeem his pledge with the Irish Catholics, and to obtain for them the condition he promised as the minister for Ireland. Mr. Pitt, it is believed, will second and support his motion.

* The following is the clause alluded to: It was introduced into the coronation oath after the abdication of James the second, and tendered for the first time to king William—"Will you to the utmost of your power maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion as by law established?"—Answer: "I will."

February 9.

The following are rumoured to be the arrangements which are to take place in consequence of Mr. Pitt's resignation:

Mr. Addington, the speaker, to be the first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer.

The earl of Clare and lord Hobert, secretaries of state.

The earl of Westmoreland, first lord of the admiralty.

Mr. Pelham, secretary at war.

Lord Macartney, to be president of the board of control.

Sir John Milford, to be speaker of the house of commons.

Sir William Grant, attorney-general.

Mr. Percival, solicitor-general.

Lord Hobert, it is said, is to succeed the marquis Cornwallis, who is expected to retire upon the same grounds as the ministers here. Lord Castlereagh has also resigned.

Mr. Pitt will continue to discharge the duties of chancellor of the exchequer till the loan has been settled and the budget opened.

Such is the important intelligence (important indeed!) which transpired yesterday. Of the new ministers we shall forbear from giving any opinion, until the arrangement is finally settled. One observation, however, we will venture to make—It is this, that if the new administration is to consist of the men mentioned above, it is by no means likely to be permanent.

A message was this day sent from the directors of the bank to the stock Exchange, informing them, that notwithstanding a new administration was now forming, Mr. Pitt would continue in office till the business of the loan and budget is settled.

At half past two o'clock this morning, we received Paris papers, by express, up to the 6th inst. On all the great points of interest, the northern confederacy, the Brest fleet, the peace with the emperor, and our expedition to Egypt, the *Moniteur* is silent. The *Clef du Cabinet* contains an account of sailing of the squadron from Brest. This account throws no additional light upon its destination, and differs only from those we have already received in the number of vessels which it states at seven ships of the line and three frigates.

By official letters from Italy it will be seen, that Naples now under the protection of Russia, will shortly shut its ports against us, and that it has been already called upon to do so by the French general.

The minister of police has made a detailed report on the affair of the infernal machine. He charges the chouan chief Georges and his associates with being the parties concerned in this conspiracy against the life of the first consul, and a decree has been passed, ordering such of them as are in custody to be brought to trial. It will be seen from the list of captures, that French privateers are uncommonly active. The funds have not only overtaken, but passed ours.

Three Hamburg mails arrived yesterday evening. They have brought intelligence of considerable importance. The convention of the northern powers has been ratified. The king of Sweden notified it before he left Petersburg; and Denmark on the 16th ult. The reply of count Bernstorf to Mr. Drummond's note, has sketched the principal features of the treaty. One of the secret articles stipulates, it is said, that none of the contracting parties shall enter into any convention, which has not for its unequivocal and decided basis the principle of free ships making free goods.

Another article of importance (of great importance indeed!) brought by the mails is, that the Russian ambassador, general Tamara, has presented to the Sublime Porte a note, by command of the emperor, demanding that the British troops should not be permitted to act or to land in Egypt, and conveying the intimation, that their doing so would be looked upon by the court of Petersburg as an act of hostility against Russia on the part of the Turks. The above note made a very considerable impression at Constantinople, and a divan was immediately held; the result of the deliberations has not transpired, but it is evident, that Turkey, in her present state of debility and decay, will not think it safe to risk the displeasure of Russia.

The emperor Paul has ordered three armies to be formed on the frontiers of Austrian Poland—the army is to consist of 100,000 men. The motives for this great armament are not known.

The emperor of Russia not only dismissed the Danish minister from St. Petersburg, but recalled his ambassador at Copenhagen. Letters, however, from the latter place of the 24th ult. express a belief, that the amity between the two courts will be preserved. General count Donnenschild Lowendahl set off on the 22d, with the ratification of the treaty of neutrality for Petersburg.

The emperor has likewise ordered the Sardinian minister to leave Petersburg.

Letters from Stockholm, of the 13th, announce the return of the king of Sweden from Petersburg on the preceding day, having, previous to his leaving the Imperial court, ratified the treaty of armed maritime neutrality.

The fleet under the command of lord Keith has experienced a violent storm, which dismasted six sail of the Turkish line at Rhodes. It is not represented that any of our ships had suffered; part of them had landed 6000 troops at that island, where an account not so clearly stated, mentions that 16,000 troops had arrived.

The Danes are equipping a fleet with all possible expedition; it is to consist of two ships of 84 guns, ten of 74, six of 63, four frigates, four brigs, seven bombs, ten gun boats, and seven flat bottomed boats.

Telegraphs have been formed along the Danish coast, and artillery men stationed at each. Volunteer corps were forming throughout the kingdom for its defence.

Some of the Venetian letters mention that baron Thugut has resigned; an event that will occasion as much joy at Vienna as the resignation of Pitt will produce at London.

A new convention is said to be concluded between Austria and France, in which the French troops are to evacuate the Austrian territory, and retire over the Inn.

The Channel fleet arrived at Torbay on Friday evening, and sailed again on Saturday morning.

A French squadron consisting of 7 ships of the line and three frigates, had sailed from Brest, and were spoken with on the 15th January, at which time all the ships were much disabled in their sails from a gale of wind which was then breaking up—their destination unknown.

The northern confederacy was ratified by the kings of Sweden and Denmark on the 16th January, and active preparations are making for carrying on the war.

Advices from Lisbon, state that all apprehensions of an attack upon Portugal have ceased, and that an arrangement has been entered into.

An official article from a Paris paper, dated Madrid, Jan. 10, contains the following important particulars:

"An ambassador is on the point of departing from Madrid for Lisbon, with a proposal on the part of France and Spain that Portugal shall immediately form an intimate alliance with these powers, or declare her determination not to abandon her connexion with G. Britain. Should she accede to the former proposition, she will be required to shut her ports against the British shipping, and declare war against England."

It is confidently stated in the same article, that permission has been granted by the cabinet of Madrid for the march of the French army, now assembled at Bourdeaux, through the Spanish territory, against Portugal.

An armistice has been concluded in Italy, between the French army commanded by gen. Brune, and the Austrian army commanded by M. D. Bellegarde. The Austrians agree in it to surrender Peschiera, Ferrara, Ancona, Vecona, Legona and Sermiona, to the French. Mantua was to be blockaded. But a separate convention, signed at Luneville on the 26th January, gives it up to the French. It is probable that this convention relates to other objects than the mere surrender of Mantua; the official paper communicates nothing further respecting it than that, by two articles, that fortress is to be delivered up to the French.

The armistice was to last till the 15th of January, which was also the limitation of the German armistice. A fortnight's notice, however, was to be given of the renewal of hostilities.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

A letter from a gentleman passenger in the French frigate, arrived at Norfolk, states, that a treaty of peace has certainly been concluded between France and the emperor, the ratifications have been exchanged by the two powers—That declarations of war had been issued on the parts of Great-Britain and the northern powers, respectively—That La Fayette was appointed minister to the United States, and that he

was to sail for this country immediately after the ratification of the treaty.

March 23.

A letter from Surinam, dated the 2d Feb. 1801, says, "About ten days since, four French frigates of 44 guns, and two corvettes of 22, had sailed and landed 1800 troops from Europe, at Cayenne; and brought in with them the English sloop of war Swallow, of 18 guns, and 17 English and Portuguese vessels, laden with provisions, cloathing, guns, &c. for the British forces in the West-Indies! besides a large amount in money. Victor Hugues has accordingly sent here to know if there were any French prisoners to be exchanged for those taken.

[*Boston Chronicle.*]

A gentleman who arrived at Boston on Friday the 13th instant, from St. Thomas's, via Vineyard, informs, that a squadron of five sail of British vessels was cruising of that island, expecting orders to capture it.

A Salem paper says, "*flour* is now at the high price of *fifteen dollars* a barrel in this market. If the exportation of this article continues free, bread, before the next crop, will be too expensive for common use."

NORFOLK, March 16.

On Saturday evening last we experienced the severest gust of wind that has happened for a long time. Though its duration was but a few minutes, yet the damage sustained in this neighbourhood has been very great. The warehouse on Town-Point, owned by Mr. R. E. Lee, was blown down, a house in Bermuda-street, the property of the heirs of Mr. John Archer, was unroofted, and otherwise considerably injured; the gable end of the new fire proof house belonging to Messrs. J. and W. Bennett, was blown down, and other damage done to different houses. The Danish brig Swift, was blown from her moorings at Hutchings's wharf and totally dismasted. Every vessel in the harbour dragged their anchors: and had the gale continued longer the consequences would have been very distressing—the pinnace of the Chesapeake frigate, was upset and sunk—an eastern shore schooner bound home from Norfolk, was upset off Tanner's creek, and four persons drowned.

BALTIMORE, March 27.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

Extract of a letter from New-York to the editor of the Gazette of the United States.

"This morning arrived in this city, captain Woodham, of the ship Liberty, from Liverpool; captain W. furnishes London papers to February 9.

"I have seen the London Courier of the 9th February, wherein it is positively stated that Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, and earl Spencer have resigned; and that Mr. Addington, speaker of the house of commons, Mr. Bellamy, Sir John Milford, and the earl of Westmoreland succeed them. These are all the particular friends of Mr. Pitt.

"A letter dated London, Feb. 10th, states, that owing to the immense influx of grain, the scarcity had ceased, and a considerable fall was daily expected to take place. Three thousand barrels of flour were, however, sold on the 7th, at 85 shillings, and wheat is quoted on the 4th, at 24 shillings the bushel.

"The earl of Fife, stated, in the house of lords, that he could no longer support the ministry, and some members of the house of commons are said to have made similar declarations."

One hundred acres of land for sale.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 13th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, on a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bonds, with approved securities, with interest from the day of sale,

ONE hundred acres, part of a tract of LAND called WORTHINGTON'S BEGINNING, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, adjoining major Philip Hammond's land, and the intersection of the road (at Rummels) leading from Carroll's Manor and Montgomery county to Annapolis, whereon might be erected a tavern, in a very advantageous situation. The whole of this land is in wood, and heavily timbered, consisting of oak, hickory, chesnut, and a very great proportion of valuable pine, which might be converted into very excellent plank and scantling at a small expence, having the advantage of several saw mills in the neighbourhood, and the convenience of navigable water within six miles to a good market. The subscriber presumes, from the above advantages and superior soil, there needs nothing more be said in favour of this valuable property, as it no doubt will call forth the attention of those inclined to purchase to view it previous to the day of sale. The above property may be seen by applying to Mr. THOMAS CROSS, living near the premises.

BENJAMIN HALL MULLIKIN, Trustee.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of JAMES GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the ninth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of April, 1801.

PATIENCE GAITHER, Executrix of James.

I WILL sell or rent the HOUSE in which I now reside, in Charles-street, in Annapolis; the house is large, convenient, and in good repair, with stables, carriage house, meat house, milk house, &c. There is a large garden, and a clover lot, containing together upwards of two acres. The paling of the garden is lately repaired, and it is at present in a handsome state of cultivation. A sale will be made either for cash or on a long credit, as the purchaser may choose.

I have also a few articles of household furniture, and some office book-cases and desks.

WILLIAM KILTY.

March 31, 1801.

In CHANCERY March 31, 1801.

ORDERED, That the sale made by RICHARD HALL HARWOOD, trustee for the sale of the real estate of SAMUEL SHEKELLS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, shall be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the fifth day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of April next, and continued the two following weeks. The said sale was of part of a tract of land in Anne-Arundel county, called SHEKELL'S CHANCE, supposed to contain 164¼ acres, to John Waring, for the sum of £.398 12 2½, current money.

Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his fellow-citizens, that having taken out licence as auctioneer, and given security agreeably to law, he is now ready to receive goods and other articles for public sale, and that they may count upon his utmost endeavours to give them satisfaction.

ROBERT ISABELL.

Annapolis, March 31, 1801.

To be SOLD,

ABOUT 250 acres of LAND, part of Anne-Arundel Manor, situated on the river Patuxent, convenient to the best shad and herring fisheries. The title indisputable. The land will be shewn to any person applying to Mr. WILLIAM TILLARD, to whom it joins. For terms apply to

THOMAS TILLARD.

P. S. I have for sale 50 hogsheads of good Upper Patuxent tobacco, and will take in payments, for all debts due, tobacco at market price. T. T.

March 20, 1801.

JOHN THOMPSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in this city, in the house occupied by Mr. WILLIAM BREWER,—those who may please to favour him with their custom, may rest assured of having it executed in the most neat and fashionable manner.

Annapolis, March 25, 1801.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne-town, on Saturday night, the 14th inst. a dark mulatto man, named HARRY, a shoe-maker by trade, aged thirty-six years, about six feet high, rather spare made, a remarkable suit of hair when combed out, a very complaisant fellow when spoken to; took with him various cloathing, his shoe-makers tools, and a large black dog, with his tail cut. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him to the subscriber, if within ten miles shall receive TEN DOLLARS, if twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, forty miles FORTY DOLLARS, and if out of the state ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

March 17, 1801. THOMAS LYLES.

ON the 22d instant, two negro men, sentenced to the wheel barrow, broke out of gaol, assisted no doubt by some evil disposed person or persons; they are thinly cloathed, one of them who is called MOSES, is a low set fellow, dark complexion, about thirty years of age; the other called GEORGE, about twenty-five years of age, a tall slender made fellow. Whoever will secure the aforesaid negroes, so that I get them again, shall receive as a compensation for their trouble the sum of SIXTEEN DOLLARS, one half for either of them, and an additional reward of FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any one who will inform of those that assisted the negroes in breaking the gaol, so that such base conduct may be handled with rigour.

NATHAN SMITH, Sheriff of Calvert county.

February 24, 1801.

COMMITTED to my custody, the following runaways, on the 25th of February last, JEM BOWLING, a mulatto man, about twenty-two years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, his cloathing is an old blue jacket and trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says that he belongs to LAFEET LAWFEY, in the state of New-York. ROBERT JACKSON, a black man, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, his cloathing is a blue over jacket, striped swan down under ditto, blue cloth trousers, osnabrig shirt, old shoes and stockings, and says he belongs to JEREMIAH JOHNSON, in the state of New-York. Their masters are hereby requested to take them away and pay their fees and other expences, or they will be sold agreeable to law, by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 14, 1801.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from Dr. WILLIAM BREWER, living in Montgomery county, the 31st of December, 1800, a negro man named WILLOUGHBY, about thirty-six years of age, five feet five or six inches high, his cloathing unknown to me, though he may have several suits, as he is a very dressy blade, his skin rather black, and his wool very short, he has a pleasant countenance until attacked, and smooth tongue; he has upon the back of his right hand a scar, occasioned by a burn, and a small scar on the corner of his left eye, and his toes turn out much. Whoever will take up said runaway, and secure him in gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

WILLIAM BREWER, sen. living in Anne-Arundel county, South river, near Annapolis.

All persons are forewarned harbouring or entertaining said negro, or concealing him, and all masters of vessels, and others, are forewarned taking him on board their vessels, or carrying said negro off at their peril, if they do the law shall be put in full force against them, or him. W. B.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 2d instant, a negro man who calls himself JOHN CARTER, and says he is free, but has no pass, he appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet four or five inches high, dark complexion, slender made, quick spoken, and stammers a little; his dress negro cotton jacket and overalls, coarse shoes and stockings, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt. His master, if any, is desired to take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law, for his prison fees, &c.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county.

March 14, 1801.

By virtue of several writs of *venditioni exponas* and *fieri facias* to us directed from the general and county courts, will be SOLD, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on Saturday the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock, for ready money,

THE following tracts or parcels of Land, SAMPSON'S BEGINNING, and part of WALKER'S INHERITANCE, 284¾ acres, ADDITION to SAMPSON, 104 acres, part of MEADOWS, 110 acres, HENDERSON'S meadows, 85 acres, GODMAN'S SEARCH, 111 acres, TIMBER NECK, 28 acres, YOUNG'S LOCUST PLAINS, 150 acres, and ADDITION to SOMETHING or OTHER, 18 acres.—The above is taken as the property of SAMUEL GODMAN to satisfy debts due the following persons, viz. The state of Maryland, John Johnson, Esq; Francis T. Clements, Lewis Duvall, John Lusby, and Zachariah and Lewis Duvall.

JOHN WELCH, late sheriff, HENRY HOWARD, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1801.

THIS is to give notice, that we have obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county letters testamentary on the estate of JOSEPH BOTTS, late of the said county, deceased, therefore all persons who have claims against the said estate are requested to bring in the same, legally authenticated, and those in any manner indebted to make immediate payment, to

JAMES NEALE, and DANIEL MAHONEY, Executors.

ALEXANDER WELSH, Clock and Watch-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he has just removed from Baltimore to this city, to carry on the above business. He assures the public, that every exertion will be used to deserve their favours.

He repairs clocks and watches of every description.

N. B. Warranted watches, and some fashionable articles in the jewellery line, for sale.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st instant, a negro man by the name of JEM, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, has a down look, and very remarkable scars or marks on his legs and thighs; had on a round blue jacket and trousers, very ragged and dirty. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him in Anne-Arundel county gaol, shall receive TEN DOLLARS, and if out of the county the above reward, paid by

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff, or BENJAMIN DARNALL.

February 25, 1801.

Western Shore of Maryland.

GENERAL COURT, OCTOBER TERM, 1799.

ORDERED by the Court, That in all cases where rules are laid to declare, or to plead, such declarations or pleadings be filed by the tenth of April and the tenth of September respectively next following the term at which such rule was laid; and that all alterations and amendments of plots, made under warrants of resurvey issued from this court, be made and returnable the tenth of April and tenth of September respectively next following the term at which leave shall be given to add to or amend any such plot.

Test. JOHN GWINN, Clk.

NEW

CONVERSATION CARDS,

In Prose and Verse—For sale at this Office

In COUNCIL, December 29, 1800.

ORDERED, That the act, entitled, An act prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state, and An act to appoint an agent for the year one thousand eight hundred and one, be published once in each week, for the term of eight weeks, in the Maryland Gazette at Annapolis, the Federal Gazette at Baltimore, the Washington Federalist, and in Mr. Cowan's paper at Easton.

By order,
NINIAN PINKNEY, Clk.

An ACT prescribing the form of the bond to be hereafter given by the clerks of the several counties of this state.

WHEREAS large sums of money are paid into the hands of the clerks of the several counties annually, under the provisions of existing laws, and the bond heretofore prescribed to be given by said clerks does not secure the payment of the same to the treasurer of the several shores of this state; therefore,

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,* That hereafter the form of the bond to be executed by the clerks of the several counties of this state shall be in manner and form following, to wit: "Know all men by these presents, that we, A. B. C. D. and G. H. of —— county, are held and firmly bound unto the state of Maryland in the full and just sum of five thousand pounds current money, to be paid to the said state of Maryland; to the which payment well and truly to be made and done, we bind ourselves, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators, jointly and severally, firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals. Dated this —— day of ——, in the year ——. The condition of the above obligation is such, that if the above bound A. B. whilst he shall continue in the office of clerk of —— county, shall at his own proper cost and charges, find a supply of good and sufficient record books, necessary for the entering up of all matters and things relating to such office, or shall and will make, or cause to be made and entered, true, legal and perfect records and entries, according to the truth and nature of the matter or thing requiring to be entered or recorded, and shall duly and carefully look after, sustain, preserve, repair and maintain, all the several books, papers and records, now being and remaining in the said office, as also all those that from time to time, during his continuance in the said office, shall be added thereunto, in such manner, as that in case of death, or that he shall be legally dismissed from officiating longer in said office, or that in case he shall remove or resign, he the said A. B. his executors or administrators, shall surrender and deliver up, or cause to be surrendered and delivered up, to the next person who shall succeed him in said office, all the papers and record books now being in the said office, in good order and repair, as also all such other papers and record books which shall be by him added, in like good order and repair, with the records and entries faithfully, legally and truly made up and entered, during the time he hath officiated in the said clerk's office, without favour or affection, but according to the truth and the nature of the thing, and shall well and faithfully pay over to the treasurer of the —— shore all sums of money received by him for the use of the state under the provisions of any law now existing, or which may hereafter be passed, in the manner and at the time limited by such acts, without fraud or further delay, and shall well and truly account for the same with the officer or person or persons authorised to receive the same, and the duty of his office, and all the other duties of his said office, by law imposed, legally, duly and faithfully shall discharge, according to law, and the true intent and meaning of the act of assembly in such cases made and provided, that then the above obligation to be void and of none effect, or else to remain in full force and virtue in law."

III. *And be it enacted,* That from and after the tenth day of July next, it shall not be lawful for any clerk of any county in this state to receive the fees of the clerk's office, until such county clerk have entered into bond as aforesaid, with good, able and sufficient securities as aforesaid, being persons of visible and landed estates within the state of Maryland.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That if any clerk of any county shall neglect or refuse to pay into the treasury, or to the agent of the state, any monies of the said state in his hands, at the time limitted by law, and to render and settle his accounts with the said treasurer, when thereto required by the agent of the state, it shall and may be lawful for the respective county courts, or the respective general courts, and they are hereby authorised and empowered, upon motion in behalf of the state, and on producing a stated account, signed by the treasurer, of the sum of money or claim of the state due and in arrear from any such clerk, to order a judgment to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released on the payment of such sum or sums of money as shall appear to be due, and costs; and an immediate execution to be awarded against the person or property of such clerk to compel payment of said monies and costs; provided that a copy of such account, signed by the respective treasurers as aforesaid, and notice of such intended motion, be delivered, in writing, to such clerk, or left at his last place of abode at least twenty days previous to the sitting of the term at which such application shall be intended, and that proof thereof be made to the satisfaction of the court; and provided also, that if such clerk shall, in person or by attorney, controvert the demand, and desire a jury to be impannelled to ascertain the sum of money really due and payable, the said court are empowered and authorised to direct a jury to be immediately impannelled, and charged to try and ascertain an issue, whether such clerk be chargeable with and liable to pay any and what sum or sums of money to the said state, and the said court, upon such verdict of the jury, shall and are hereby empowered to direct judgement to be entered for the penalty of such clerk's bond, to be released upon the payment of the sum or sums of money so found due by said verdict, and costs, upon which there shall be no writ of error, supersedeas or appeal, and to award execution thereon as upon all other cases of judgments had and obtained in said court.

V. *And be it enacted,* That if any clerk of any county, upon whose bond judgment shall be entered as aforesaid, and execution thereupon issued, shall not satisfy and pay, or cause to be satisfied and paid, such judgment and execution to the respective treasurer, or the agent of the state, for two successive terms to which the said execution shall be made returnable, the said default shall be and the same is hereby declared to be misbehaviour in office within the meaning of the constitution, and may be prosecuted as such.

VI. *And be it enacted,* That if any clerk, who hath received public money before the passage of this act, shall neglect to pay over the same to the treasurers of the western and eastern shores respectively, before the first day of September next, such neglect shall be deemed, taken and considered, to be a misbehaviour in office. 6

THE subscriber returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general for the liberal encouragement he has met with since he commenced business in this city, he has lately laid in a large assortment of the best timber, and can supply any person with waggons, carts, ploughs, cider mills, on a new construction, spinning-wheels, and scythe cradles, on the shortest notice; he likewise repairs carriages and Windsor chairs, with elegance and dispatch, he therefore hopes, by his punctuality and attention to business, to merit the patronage of a generous public.

RICHARD DAW.

N. B. The above articles will be sold on the lowest terms for cash. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

Annapolis, February 19, 1801. 6

Annapolis, January, 1801.

THE subscriber presents his most respectful compliments to those indebted to him, and earnestly solicits payment of their respective balances; he pleads poverty with great truth, and assures them, that nothing less than payments from them will enable him to comply with the indispensable obligation he is under of paying his just debts.

FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1800.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 29th of October last, a negro man named ALLEN, of a dark complexion, about 21 years of age, and 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, who says he is the property of a Mr. JOHN SIMMS, of South-Carolina, and formerly the property of capt. Thomas Rogerson, of this county. His owner is desired to come and take him away, otherwise he will be sold according to law.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff
of Charles county. 12

Twenty Dollars Reward.

BROKE gaol on Saturday night the 21st. instant, two mulatto men, committed to my custody, one by the name of WILLIAM BUTLER, about thirty years of age, committed for breaking open the store house of Thomas Norman; the other by the name of NED BROOKS, about the same age, for having been guilty of much disorderly conduct upon the plantations of major William Brogden and Jerom Plummer. Whoever takes up said negroes, and delivers them to JAMES HUNTER, the gaoler, of Annapolis, or secures them, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or TEN DOLLARS for either of them.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
February 24, 1801. 6X

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of choosing a representative to congress for the fifth district of Maryland.

HENRY HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
March 10, 1801. 4X

STEPHEN RUMMELLS,
Boot and Shoe-Maker,

Corn-Hill-street, Annapolis, in the house where Dr. Shaaff formerly lived,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the public at large, and his customers in particular, for past favours for the time he has been in business, and hopes those who have tried his work will continue their custom, they may rest assured that every exertion will be used to give satisfaction; he carries on the business for both ladies and gentlemen, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and will endeavour to get the best materials. 4

LAWS of MARYLAND,

Compiled by WILLIAM KILTY, ESQUIRE,
With a copious INDEX,
In two volumes,
Handsomely bound in calf, and lettered,
Printed under the authority of the General Assembly,
Price, Twenty-five Dollars,
Are now ready for SALE, and may be had at the Printing-Office, Annapolis.

The following is an extract from the report of the committee of the House of Delegates appointed to examine the work.

"THE committee to whom was referred the memorial of William Kilty, having referred to the resolutions of the general assembly, by which the memorialist has been appointed to revise and prepare for publication a complete edition of the laws of this state now in force, and inspected the manner in which the work has been executed, are of opinion that the same has been prepared with great labour, and distinguished accuracy and ability."

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 28th of September last, a stout well made mulatto fellow, by the name of NED, he is about 23 or 24 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, with straight black hair like that of a white person; he had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers and a short white kersey coat, he also took with him some other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and secures him in any gaol in the state of Maryland, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, and if taken out of the state aforesaid, and brought home, shall receive ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, with reasonable charges, by applying to the subscriber, living near the Head of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland. P. HAMMOND.

N. B. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said fellow on their peril.

November 15, 1800. 17

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the 21st of February, a negro man named DICK, about forty years of age, five feet six inches high, round full face, large eyes, very bow legged, slow of speech, and fond of smoking a pipe, he is a methodist preacher; took along with him a country cloth coat, and one gray coloured, and breeches, two osnabrig shirts, short kersey coat and trousers, shoes nailed. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him in any gaol, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by me. HUGH DRUMMOND.

February 24, 1800. 3

TO BE RENTED,
For the term of fifteen months,

THAT commodious DWELLING HOUSE in which captain S. Godman formerly resided, and at present occupied by the subscriber, together with a large lot and garden. The premises are in good repair, and possession will be given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to SAMUEL RIDOUT, Esq; of Annapolis.

January 1, 1801. 12 W. D. ADDISON.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And for SALE, at the Printing-Office,
THE

Baltimore Repository,

For the year 1801.

CONTAINING

- An Almanack.
- A bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States.
- Abstract of the revenue law.
- List of duties, tonnage, drawbacks & bounties, &c.
- An act to value property.
- An act to lay a direct tax.
- An act to establish a general stamp office.
- List of stamp duties.
- Officers of the revenue.
- Government of the United States.
- List of congress.
- Departments of state, treasury, war, navy and judiciary.
- Post-office establishment, with times of receiving and closing the mails at Baltimore.
- Ministers, consuls, &c. to and from the United States.
- List of the navy of the United States.
- Government of the state of Maryland.
- List of the general assembly.
- An account of the corporation of the city of Baltimore, with a list of officers.
- Banks, insurance companies, &c. in ditto.
- And a variety of other useful matter.

X

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JULIET BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to come in with their respective accounts, duly authenticated, on or before July next, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

NICHOLAS JOYCE, Administrator.
Anne-Arundel county, March 1, 1801. X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.